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BRANDY  
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOSPITALS  
PER DOZEN.....\$30.00  
SOLE AGENTS—  
H. PRICE & CO.,  
12, Queen's Road.

# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

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SHERRIES  
AT MODERATE PRICES TO SUIT  
ALL TASTES.  
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.  
H. PRICE & CO.,  
12, Queen's Road.

No. 13,938 號捌拾叁百玖千叁萬壹第 日式十月十年捌十二緒光 HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21st, 1902. 伍拜禮 號壹十月壹十年貳百九千壹英港香 PRICE, \$24 PER MONTH

## WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA

IS A DELIGHTFUL ADJUNCT TO THE  
TOILET, AND IT ALSO SERVES A  
VARIETY OF USEFUL PURPOSES IN  
THE HOUSE.

A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,  
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

## JOHN WALKER & SONS' WILMARNOK WHISKY.

This World-renowned  
FINE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY,  
Sole Shippers—CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,  
is obtainable in Hongkong of their Agents.  
SIEMSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 1st January, 1901.

CUTLER, PALMER  
& CO.'S

PRICE \$11.75 PER DOZEN

NET

Blend  
of Selected  
Distillations of the  
Finest Scotch Whiskies

Apply to  
SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong.

## HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL TRAM- WAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
11.00 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
12.00 p.m. to 12.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS.  
4.30 p.m. & 9 p.m., 9.45 to 11.15 p.m., very 1 hour.  
SUNDAYS.  
8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
8.30 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
9.30 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
10.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
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1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
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2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
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3.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
4.00 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
4.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
5.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.  
7.00 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days  
SATURDAYS.  
Extra cars at 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Com-  
pany's Office, 33 & 40, Queen's Road Central.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st October, 1902.

## VICTORIA CYCLE EMPORIUM.

THE pleasure of cycling consists in having  
a First-class Machine, and the above  
Establishment is always leading in this respect.  
We are Agents for the famous "NEW  
HOWE" and "MONOPOLE" CYCLES,  
and we also supply fittings of every description.  
Bargains can be had in Second-hand Machines.  
Repairs executed with promptitude and skill.  
Examining a Speciality.

MCKIRDY & CO.,  
43 & 45A, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST,  
Hongkong, 4th April, 1901.

## MACLAREN'S IMPERIAL CANADIAN CHEESE,

IN JARS (MEDIUM AND SMALL).  
Wholesale and Retail from  
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,  
SOLE AGENTS.  
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1902.

## WINCHESTER CARABINES

12 SHOT REPEATING. CALIBRE 44.  
Excellent gun for Travellers in the interior  
of China as well as Officers of Coast Steamers.  
ALSO CARTRIDGES IN STOCK.

LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.,  
14, DES VEUZ, ROAD.

## CHAMPAGNES.

PAUL DOMMIER  
IBROY, LANSON, PIPER-HEIDSECK, GIESLER,  
KRUG, BOLLINGER, LOUIS RODERER,  
POMMEY AND GRENO.

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.  
SOLE AGENTS.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1902.

## W. BREWER & CO.

23 & 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.

EX ENGLISH MAIL S.S. "BENGAL"  
CHRISTMAS NUMBERS—GRAPHIC  
ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS  
SPORTING AND DRAMATIC  
PEARS' ANNUAL, SKETCH, &c.  
NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.  
BOYS' & GIRLS' OWN ANNUAL, each \$6.00  
Young England, New Volume ... 3.00  
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each \$2.25 and 3.00  
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by A. Cunningham; Illustrated ... 2.00  
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Illustrated ... 3.00  
Nautical Almanack 1903 ... 1.90  
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DE LA RUE'S DIARIES AND DATE  
STANDS.  
LETTS' DIARIES.  
BOXES WATER COLOURS.  
CHRISTMAS CARDS, Very Large Variety.  
OIL COLOUR BOXES.  
WAVERLEY PENS.  
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

## REMINGTON TYPEWRITERS

WITH ALL REQUISITES.

SIEMSEN & CO.,  
SOLE AGENTS.

## CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1815.

SHIPPERS TO CHINA FOR 75 YEARS.

Their Brands are favourably known all over the World.

The following are some of their Stocks with the undersigned:—

SUPERB OLD COGNAC,  
\$25 PER DOZ.

Distinguished by Four Stars on the label.

ANOTHER FINE COGNAC, \$18.50 per doz.

Less old than the above.

IMPERIAL BRANDY  
\$12.50 PER CASE.

THE ELITE OF WHISKY—  
THE "PALL MALL,"  
\$22 PER DOZ.

11 Years old; the finest quality shipped.

Each bottle bears an Analyst's certificate.

C. P. & Co.'s OWN SPECIAL  
BLEND WHISKY,  
\$11.75 PER DOZ.  
Very soft, palatable, and mature.

EVERYBODY SHOULD TRY THESE ITEMS.

AGENTS—SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

(ESTABLISHED OVER 50 YEARS.)

## GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

## GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

## TAILORS, HATTERS & HOSIERS.

ALL GOODS OF BEST QUALITY ONLY.

## LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

JUST RECEIVED

## CHOICEST PURE CEYLON TEA

1 LB. TIN - \$1.00.

GENERAL GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

WINES, LIQUEURS AND SPIRITS.

## G. GIRAULT.

## WE GIVE YOU A SOVEREIGN

REMEDY WHICH EFFECTUALLY CURES COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,  
INFLUENZA, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, AND REMOVES PHLEGM. IT  
PROMOTES FREE EXPECTORATION, AND HENCE PREVENTS THAT  
ACCUMULATION OF PHLEGM WHICH CAUSES A SENSE OF CHOKING  
ALLAYS IRRITABILITY AND TICKLING OF THROAT, &c.

ASK FOR AND SEE THAT YOU GET

## WATKINS' PECTORAL BALM.

## COTTAM & CO.

HATTERS. FOR HOSIERS  
EVENING DRESS SHIRTS, WHITE TIES,  
BOWS, COURT SHOES, KID GLOVES, SILK SOCKS,  
CAPS, AND TAM O'SHANTERS.

## UNITED ASBESTOS ORIENTAL AGENCY (LIMITED.)

SOLE AGENTS IN  
HONGKONG, CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, FOR THE  
UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LTD., LONDON.

CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT.  
MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST QUALITIES OF ASBESTOS PACKINGS &c.  
"GLADIATOR" Packing for High Pressures. Recognized by leading Engineers to be the  
best combination of Metal and ASBESTOS ever introduced. Reduces friction to a minimum on  
Piston and Valve Rods, and is absolutely imperishable. "GLADIATOR" and "VICTOR"  
METALLIC BOILER JOINTS as SUPPLIED to H. M. and other FOREIGN NAVIES  
ASBESTOS "SALAMANDER" Non-conducting Boiler Covering Composition used extensively  
by the British and American Navies. ASBESTOS FIREPROOF COLOUR and  
FURNEL PAINT. "SALAMANDER" Lubricating and Cylinder Oils of the Best Qualities.  
"CAURCEDALE METAL" Anti-friction Plastic Metal, recognized by engineering experts  
to be the best Metal in the Market.

ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF WORK.  
Chief Superintendent ... THOMAS SKINNER.  
Superintendent ... ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Managers.

## CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE."

HEIDSIECK & CO. REIMS

PURVEYORS TO THE IMPERIAL COURT AT BERLIN.

## CARLOWITZ & CO., Sole Agents.

## PHOTO-PLATES, PAPERS GRAPHIC AND CHEMICALS

EASTMAN'S KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES.  
DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN  
A. CHEE & Co., 17A, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

## CONNAUGHT HOUSE HOTEL.

I HAVE This Day ASSUMED MANAGE-  
MENT of the above Hotel.  
GEO. J. CLARK.  
Hongkong, 17th November, 1902.

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.  
Date of 3rd Practice 24th November.  
DAVID WOOD,  
Hon. Secretary.  
Hongkong, 6th November, 1902.

NEW YORK LIFE  
INSURANCE COMPANY.  
A BRANCH OFFICE of the above Com-  
pany has been opened at 18, Bank Buildings  
(entrance Wyndham Street).  
Hongkong Branch Office.  
POWELL GRANT,  
Agency Director.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY.  
PORTLAND CEMENT.  
\$5.50 per Cask of 375 lbs. net ex Factory.  
\$3.50 per Bag of 250 lbs.  
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Hongkong, 7th June, 1902.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.  
CASTLE BROTHERS WOLF & SONS  
have This Day removed to Corner of  
NEW PRAYA & POTTINGER STREET,  
FIRST FLOOR.  
WM. W. WILSON,  
Agent.  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1902.

A. LING & CO.,  
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
FURNITURE STORE.  
FASHIONABLE CENTRE ARTPETS,  
ELECTRO-PLATE, LIQUOR FRAMES,  
and FINEST LACQUERED WARE.  
Hongkong, 31st October, 1902.

R. J. REMEDIOS,  
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL STAMP  
DEALER.  
No. 38, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.  
Will be glad to send STAMPS on approval  
to any address on receipt of satisfactory refer-  
ences.  
Is also prepared to purchase used POSTAGE  
STAMPS in Large or Small Quantities for Cash.  
AGENTS WANTED.  
15 to 25 per cent. Discount Allowed.

THE CHEAPEST HOTEL in Macao  
Beautifully situated in Praya Grande  
next to Government House.  
Telegraphic Address: "Internacional."  
Apply to—  
THE MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 4th October, 1902.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,  
ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.  
Three minutes' walk from the Steamer  
Wharves, and seven minutes by Ferry-launch  
from the City of Victoria.  
A First-class Hotel with thirty-five very  
Bedrooms.  
Board and Residence:—  
By the day ... From \$5 to \$7.00  
" month ... \$35 to \$110.00  
for Married Couple ... \$160.00  
Everything of the Best.  
Dinner Parties by Special Arrangement.  
Billiards (Thurston Match Table).  
Most perfect culinary arrangements.  
Food both in European and Eastern styles.  
H. RUTTONJEE,  
Proprietor.  
Hongkong, 25th November, 1901.

HOTEL INTERNACIONAL.  
THE CHEAPEST HOTEL in Macao  
Beautifully situated in Praya Grande  
next to Government House.  
Telegraphic Address: "Internacional."  
Apply to—  
THE MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 4th October, 1902.

THE CHEAPEST HOTEL in Macao  
Beautifully situated in Praya Grande  
next to Government House.  
Telegraphic Address: "Internacional."  
Apply to—  
THE MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 4th October, 1902.

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Telegraphic Address: "Internacional."  
Apply to—  
THE MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 4th October, 1902.

## HOTELS.

### HONGKONG HOTEL

A First Class Hotel in every respect.  
Elegantly Furnished. Reading, Drawing,  
Billiard, and Smoking Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms for Hotel  
residents.  
Dining Accommodation for 300 persons.  
Private Dining Rooms.  
Special Dining Room for large parties.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms with European  
Matron in attendance.  
Ladies' Dressing Room.  
Ping-Pong Room.  
Hydraulic Elevators to every floor.  
Electric Lighting.  
Electric Fans (if required).  
Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Wines and Groceries specially imported by  
the Hotel.  
Wines cooled by Hotel refrigerating  
machinery.  
Hotel Linen washed on the premises by  
machinery.  
Bedroom Accommodation—131 rooms.  
Fire Escape leading to every floor.  
Exit on every floor.

CHARLES MODERATE.

H. HAYNES,

Manager.

THE

## PEAK HOTEL.

Admirably Situated. Sheltered from the  
North-East Monsoon and Open to the South-  
West Monsoon.

A COVERED GANGWAY LEADS  
FROM THE TRAMWAY TERMINUS  
INTO THE HOTEL.

Telephone No. 29.  
Town Office: 7, DUBBEL STREET.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.  
Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms.  
Private Bar and Billiard Rooms.  
Rooms specially reserved for Captains of the  
Mercantile Marine.

Hot and Cold Water throughout.  
Electrically Lighted.  
Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.  
Table D'Hote at separate tables.  
For Terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 24th October, 1902.

## HOTEL CRAIGIEBURN.

PLUNKET'S GAP, THE PEAK, near the  
Tram Terminus.  
Tel. 56.  
For Terms, apply to the MANAGER.  
Hongkong, 2nd July, 1900.

## CONNAUGHT HOUSE.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL Situated near  
the Banks and Principal Offices.  
Excellent Cuisine and Wines.  
Large and lofty Rooms, Elegantly Furnished  
Hydraulic Elevator, hot and cold water  
throughout.  
Special Rates for Tourists.  
Lunch Service for Guests.  
For Terms, apply to the MANAGER.

Hongkong, 31st October, 1902.

HING KEE HOTEL.  
(ESTABLISHED 1873)  
MACAO.

THIS First-class and well-famed establish-  
ment is pleasantly situated in the centre  
of PRAYA GRANDE, facing south, with a  
charming view of the sea on the front. Com-  
fortable and well furnished Bed-rooms.  
Cuisine Excellent. Prompt Attendance.  
Terms Very Moderate.  
L. HING KEE, Proprietor.  
Telegraphic address "HINGKEE"

Hongkong, 31st October, 1902.

"BOA VISTA"  
(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH  
CHINA)  
MACAO

HAS been re-opened under European  
management and most strict supervision  
as to food, cleanliness, and hygiene of the place.  
All comforts of a home.  
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of  
a few days' rest and quiet.  
Comfortable accommodation for travellers  
paying a visit to the historical and picturesque  
colony of Macao.  
Macao is 40 miles south-west of Hongkong.  
One steamer (s.s. "Houngshan"), daily to and  
from Hongkong, and two steamers to and from  
Canton, give easy communication with both  
these centres.  
Cable Address—"BOAVISTA."  
For Terms, apply to  
THE MANAGER.

VICTORIA HOTEL,  
SHAMEN, CANTON.  
BRITISH CONCESSION.

GOOD Accommodation.  
Excellent Cuisine.  
Every Convenience for Tourists.  
T. F. DA CRUZ, Manager.  
Canton, 1st October, 1901.



## INTIMATIONS

A. S. WATSON & CO.,  
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

AERATED  
WATERSTHE WATER used is THE PUREST  
that can be obtained, and is skillfully FIL-  
TERED ON THE MOST SCIENTIFIC  
PRINCIPLES.THE MACHINERY employed is of the  
latest design and most approved type.THE BEST INGREDIENTS only are  
used.

GUARANTEEING

ABSOLUTE PURITY.

ENGLISH EXPERTS

Manage our Factories, and their practical  
knowledge and constant supervision enable  
us to produce waters of unrivalled excellence  
and purity.A. S. WATSON & CO.  
LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY

Chemists and Druggists by Appointment to  
H.E. the Governor and Household

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resses with communications addressed to the Editor  
not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.  
All letters for publication should be written on  
one side of the paper only.  
No anonymous signed communications that have  
a tendency to offend or to cause trouble will be inserted.  
Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be  
sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that  
time the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.  
Telegraphic Address: "Press," Canton: A.B.C. 514, Ltd.  
P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

## DEATH.

On the 15th November, at his residence, No. 9,  
Quinnan Road, Shanghai, Lieutenant C. C.  
Borries, D.M., aged 58 years.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD, C.  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 21st November, 1902.

We received information yesterday from a  
trustworthy source in Canton that it is  
rumoured freely in that city that five  
hundred "rebels" from Kwangsi provinces  
have arrived there lately—presumably in  
the guise of peaceful citizens—and that the  
Viceroy and Provincial Governor have to  
such an extent shown their belief in the  
rumour that they have ordered the old city  
gates to be locked at dusk every evening, no  
one in any circumstances being allowed to  
enter or leave Canton after that time. The  
first part of the news is sent to us as a  
rumour, and in itself it is a story which we  
might imagine would readily circulate among  
the nervous townsfolk of Canton, already  
alarmed by the disgraceful state of  
anarchy prevailing even in the immediate  
neighbourhood of Canton since H.E.  
Tao Mu first fell sick of that illness  
which finally carried him off. But it is  
plain that the officials are scared also,  
and that sign is one of evil omen. We  
know nothing in favour of those at present  
ruling at Canton, while on the other hand  
we have had frequently to complain of  
their apathy in the face of the recrudescence  
of piracy on the waterways. We have  
reason to believe that large numbers of  
Chinese troops were recently brought into  
Canton, with all possible secrecy, but we  
have heard of no vigorous measures  
which it is proposed to adopt in order to  
restore tranquility and safety of life and  
property near Canton itself. Yet that is a  
most pressing necessity and one on which  
it is almost impossible to believe that no  
representations have been made by the  
British authorities to the Chinese. As for

the Kwangsi rebels who are said to have  
entered Canton, we have no indication  
whether they are of the so-called Reform  
party (with whom the reputable Chinese  
reformers, it must be noted, disclaim all  
connection) or whether they are some of  
the desperadoes who took advantage of the  
laxity of government in Kwangsi and the  
neighbouring portions of other provinces to  
prosecute their evil designs more openly  
than before. Not long ago the northern  
vernacular papers stated, on the strength  
of information from Canton, that it had  
come to the ears of the Court at Peking  
that KANG YU-WEN, the well-known  
agitator, was actually in hiding in Canton,  
intending to foment as soon as possible a  
general rising, and that strict orders had  
been issued to the local officials to arrest  
him. The story of KANG's presence in  
Canton, however, was discredited, though  
the officials, with the fear of punishment  
hanging over them, proceeded to busy  
themselves in a search for him. That these  
officials are panic-stricken it is easy to  
believe. The Neneas attending on weak  
rule has overtaken them, and the prospect  
is that if left to their own devices they  
will be unable to cope with the forces of  
anarchy. It is here where British interest  
in the matter begins. The good govern-  
ment of Canton, and generally of the Kwang  
provinces, is of the utmost importance to  
this Colony. Not only is the trade between  
Hongkong and China threatened with  
heavy losses by the disorganised condition  
of the neighbouring mainland, but the  
proximity of this island to Kwangtung  
renders it impossible that we can escape  
trouble if affairs are allowed to go so far  
that a rebellion on a considerable scale is  
sure to come about. The uncontrolled  
license of pirates, disbanded soldiers and  
professed reformers seems already to  
threaten such a termination to the  
weak government at Canton. We do  
not wish to write in an alarmist manner,  
for we have long deprecated the publica-  
tion of exaggerated tales of "Southern  
rebellions" and have pointed out that  
unrest is a chronic state of the Kwang  
provinces, but the importance of treating at  
an early stage such troubles as those now  
threatening is so great that we need not  
apologise for urging that Great Britain's  
representatives shall do all they can to  
persuade China to take the necessary steps  
before it is too late. Above all it is essen-  
tial that the policing of the waterways  
be put on foot without delay. If the  
Canton authorities will only strike  
in good earnest at the pirates who are  
making the Canton and West River unsafe  
for all but comparatively large steamers  
they will have little other insurrectionary  
trouble to contend with. A combination of  
events, it is true, has made the southern  
provinces discontented this year, but as long  
as piracy flourishes and spreads unchecked  
it will be impossible to remedy the other  
evils. As our Canton correspondent in-  
formed us the other day, even the charity  
of those who would make up for the  
hardships occasioned to the poor by the  
failure of the rice-crop is liable to be  
thwarted by the action of the robbers.  
The temptation for the unfortunate in-  
habitants to turn pirates themselves is only  
too great. The present situation is one  
which must be grappled with in a most  
thorough manner.

The Japanese gunboat *Oshima* is to join the  
British and Russian gunboats which will winter  
at Newchwang.

The German Bundesrath has conferred charter  
rights upon the Taishan Kolonialgesellschaft  
(Taishan Colonial Society).

Fire has totally destroyed the theatre at Port  
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him continuously in a strait-jacket and in a  
small padded cell, where he will probably soon  
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Plans are announced, says a *Shanghai Times*  
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Cunard line, to be built in accordance with the  
subsidy agreement. The ships will be built at  
the Clyde. They will measure 730 feet long,  
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of 40,000 indicated horse-power to insure a speed  
of 25 knots. Daily coal-consumption is estimat-  
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Captain Tate, of the *Rosetta* Mark, reports  
that a severe earthquake shock, which lasted for  
21 minutes, was felt in Manila on Monday  
morning last. As his vessel was leaving at the  
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results to life or property. The *Rosetta* brought  
over nearly 500 bags of the home-made Christ-  
mas mail for the *Empress*, and did the passage  
in exactly forty-seven hours, which was an  
excellent run.

The following golf story is from a Mont  
Clair (New Jersey) despatch, dated October 19.—  
Walter Underwood, a lawyer of New York City,  
struck Benjamin H. Hampton, president of an  
advertising company of New York, a terrific  
blow on the head with a golf stick while they  
were playing golf on the Erwin Park links to-  
day. A gash four inches long was opened in  
Hampton's head and he was knocked senseless.  
Jesse D. Hampton, brother of the man assailed,  
got out a warrant for the arrest of Underwood  
for assault and battery. It is alleged that  
Underwood lost a golf ball and intimated to  
Hampton that it had been stolen. Hampton  
thought the remark aimed at him and demanded  
an apology. Then Underwood struck him.  
Hampton's hat, which was smashed, saved his  
life. The golf links at Erwin Park are on the  
Valley Road ground, the fashionable part of  
Mont Clair, and the golf club has among its  
members a number of prominent business and  
professional men of New York.

Among the important undertakings proposed  
in the Japanese Budget for next year concern-  
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commercial and industrial commissioners, the  
establishment of a commercial museum at  
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it is proposed, shall be 15,000,000 yen. To this  
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and Duchess of Marlborough, for whom passage  
has been engaged for the 10th prox. A trip to  
Simla, the Duke's birthplace, is projected, and  
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way of China and Japan.

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verge of bankruptcy, has transferred its rights  
to an English company, the Southern Mahratta  
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This transaction, says the informant, though  
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By kind permission of Colonel Iromonger and  
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at the King Edward Hotel to-night, from  
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Overture, "Zampa," Herold  
Selection, "The Shop Girl," Ivan Caryll  
Polka, "Les Amoureux," Gladden  
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to the Government for a loan of 5,000,000 yen,  
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ment.

The salvage party which left Hongkong last  
week to inspect and report upon the condition  
of the s.s. *Phara* Nang, which stranded upon the  
Paracels nearly three weeks ago, sent a telegraphic  
message to Hongkong yesterday stating that  
the ship is salvageable and that she will be brought  
here after her bottom is patched. The steamer  
is now at Tournon, where she arrived in tow of  
the *Macheco*, and will leave for this port on  
Saturday via Hoihow.

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## TELEGRAMS.

"DAILY PRESS" SERVICE.

FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 19th November. 6 p.m.

THE NEW RUSSIAN SQUADRON  
FOR THE FAR EAST.

A Kid telegram, reporting the arrival  
there of a Russian squadron of seven vessels  
on their way out to the Far East, mentions  
the crews as 3,000 strong, the guns as 247,  
and the displacement as 45,000 tons.

THE FRANCO-SIAMESE QUESTION—  
STARTLING STATEMENT.

The Paris *Temps*, defending the just con-  
cluded Franco-Siamese Convention, affirms  
that Lord Rosebery in 1893 informed the  
French Government that he would not  
hesitate to run the risk of a great war to  
stop France from annexing the southern  
provinces of Siam.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

LONDON, 18th November.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

An enthusiastic demonstration of all parties  
has been held at Birmingham, where a farewell  
banquet has been given to Mr. Chamberlain.  
Speaking of his colonial tour, Mr. Chamberlain  
said that his trip would be a business affair, and  
not a parade; it was a national and not a party  
mission. Subsequently there was a great torch-  
light procession and display of fireworks.

OBITUARY.

Mr. George Alfred Healy, novelist, is dead.

LONDON, 18th November.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR JAPAN.

The contract for thirty locomotives for the  
Japanese Government has been secured by  
Messrs. Dabbs, of Glasgow.

IRELAND—A NEW NATIONALIST  
PARTY.

It is announced that nine Nationalists have  
seceded from the Irish party, and formed them-  
selves into a new group under the leadership of  
Mr. Timothy M. Healy.

THE SAMOA ARBITRATION CASE.

The award in the Samoa arbitration case has  
been published. It gives a decision in favour  
of the Germans on every point submitted, the  
amount of damages being reserved for future  
decision.

ANOTHER IRISH SENTENCE.

Mr. William John Duffy, M.P. for Galway,  
has been sentenced to three months' imprison-  
ment for conspiracy and incitement.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The Janet Waldorf Co. still continue to  
attract large audiences. Last evening the  
accommodation of the pit and stalls was en-  
larged. To-night and to-morrow will be the last  
two performances of *A Royal Divorce*, and on  
Monday *The Lady of Odend* will occupy the  
boards. Booking will open for the new piece  
to-morrow.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the  
opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

THE WATER SUPPLY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 20th November.

SIR,—My attention has been directed to a  
letter by "Pro Bono Publico" published in your  
issue of to-day about the water supply of this  
Colony. In this letter one sentence occurs, to  
which I must take exception. It runs as  
follows:—"The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai proposed  
that the sum of \$80 be contributed by each  
Chinese tenement-house towards the estimated  
outlay of introducing this rider-main system." As  
a matter of fact I did not make such a  
proposal, and I only made use of the figures to  
show about how much each Chinese tenement-  
house would have to contribute towards the total  
cost, which was estimated at about half a million  
dollars, equal contribution from every such  
house being assumed. I attended the meeting  
at the special invitation of the Chairman for the  
purpose of explaining matters to the gathering  
of Chinese property-owners, and as I was not an  
owner or holder of Chinese tenement-houses, I  
had no status to submit such a resolution to the  
meeting, and in fact did not do so.—Yours, etc.,  
HO KAI.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The C.P.R. steamer *Empress* of Japan arrived  
at Nagasaki at 7.30 a.m. on the 20th inst., and  
left again at 5 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where  
she is due to arrive at 6 a.m. to-morrow.  
The Indo-China steamer *Laiyang*, from  
Calcutta and the Straits, left Singapore for  
this port on the 18th inst., at 5 p.m.  
The O. & O. steamer *Optic* left Manila for  
this port on the 14th inst., at 4 p.m., and is due  
here to-day, at noon.  
The N.Y.K. steamer *Iyo Maru* (American  
lines) left Shanghai for this port on the 19th  
inst., p.m., and is expected here to-morrow.  
The P. & O. steamer *Albatross* left Singapore  
for this port on the 20th inst., at 8 a.m.

## SUPREME COURT.

Thursday, 20th November.

IN CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR W. MEIGH GOOD-  
MAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Tseung Shan, Chung Tsak, and Cheung Fuk  
were charged with having on 26th October  
killed one Wong Fuk.

They pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs.  
J. T. Prestage, Y. C. de Roche, G. Kenig,  
J. I. Andrew, H. F. Carmichael, E. G. d'  
Aquino, and M. H. Baptista.

The Attorney-General (Hon. Sir Henry S.  
Berkley) conducted the prosecution, instructed  
by Mr. H. L. Denny, Acting Crown Solicitor.  
The charge against the prisoners, he said, was  
that while in charge of a truck they lost control  
of it and thereby caused the death of Wong  
Fuk. The question for the jury was whether  
the fatality was accidental or was caused by the  
criminal negligence of those in whose charge  
the truck was.

Evidence was given by Wong Leung to the  
effect that the truck was coming down the  
street at Bellini Terrace under the charge of  
four men, when it got beyond their control and  
collided with the deceased, an old man who was  
hawking tea. When the old man was knocked  
down the men in charge of the truck ran off,  
three of them were afterwards arrested.

In reply to a question by Mr. Carmichael

Witnesses stated that he could not say whether  
or not the men in charge of the truck were  
careless; he considered there was an insufficiency  
of men in charge of the truck.

Dr. J. M. Atkinson gave evidence concerning  
the nature of the injuries sustained by the  
deceased.

Emm Feok stated that he was a scaffolding  
contractor and employed the first prisoner to  
take a quantity of bamboo poles, etc., to a house  
in course of construction at Maqueo Junction.  
He told the man that the bamboo poles had to  
be carried up, not taken up on a truck.

Acting Inspector D. Goulay stated that he  
saw the truck which was brought loaded to the  
police station. The poles and planking weighed  
he estimated, over half a ton. It was too heavy  
a load for four coolies to bring down that hill;  
it should never have been attempted.

His Lordship in summing up said that some  
distinction it appeared to him, should be made  
between the first prisoner and the other two.  
The second and third were not in charge of the  
truck. The first prisoner was asked to take the  
bamboo poles to this house and employed the  
other two to do so. If the jury took that view  
of the case they would find that there was not  
so much responsibility resting upon the second  
and third prisoner as upon the first.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of  
not guilty in respect of all the prisoners, who  
were accordingly discharged.

ARMED ROBBERY.

Ho Cheong, Lai Shing Chum and Lai Han  
were empanelled on a charge of having on 10th  
October near Samsoi, they being armed with  
choppers and bludgeons, robbed Tsang Chan of  
\$350.

They pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled:—  
Messrs. F. E. C. Geor, D. Gow, S. Marovitch,  
C. F. Ribeiro, C. Clinck, A. A. de Jesus, and  
H. A. L. Oldenburg.

The Attorney-General stated that on the  
date in question the three prisoners with others  
boarded a passenger-boat, declaring that they  
were office and had come to search for opium.  
Having got on board, they committed the acts  
of violence that would be spoken to.

Evidence was then given.

BANKRUPTCY CASE.

His Lordship stated that the only remaining  
case, in which the charge is that of an offence  
against the Bankruptcy laws, would be tried on  
Monday before Mr. Justice Wils.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A SATEE SWEET.

In the case in which Lai Kwai Ting was  
charged with embezzling \$4,125.50 belonging to  
the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the jury  
returned a verdict of not guilty, and the accused  
was discharged.

The Court adjourned.

MAHOMMEDAN MARRIAGES AT  
BOMBAY.

Two marriages that will be of interest to  
the Mahomedan community here were cele-  
brated in Bombay last month in the families of  
Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, senior partner of the  
firm of Ebrahimbhoy Ebrahim of Hong-  
kong, and Mr. Gulam Hussain Allana, both of  
them leading members of the Khoja community  
and mill-owners in Bombay, says the *Gazette*  
of that city. On Sunday, 19th October, Miss  
Labai Currimbhoy was married at "Pabany  
Villa," the residence of Mr. Currimbhoy  
Ebrahim, at Warden Road, Breach Candy, to  
Mr. Abdulhamid Hussain Allana, and on the  
following Friday was celebrated the marriage of  
Mr. Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim to Miss  
Sherinai, daughter of Mr. Most Mahomed  
Allana, late brother of Mr. Behnimbhoy and  
Gulam Hussain Allana. The two families are  
the richest in the community, and leading re-  
presentatives of all the nationalities in the  
city were present among the processionists.  
In connection with the occasion, Mr. Currim-  
bhoy Ebrahim gave an evening entertainment at  
"Pabany Villa" which proved to be a very  
enjoyable one, and was attended by leading  
citizens of all classes and by a large number of  
European and native ladies. Besides being the  
founder of the Khoja Orphanage in Bombay,  
for which he contributed over a lakh of rupees,  
Mr. Currimbhoy maintains several charities in  
his community and in his native place, and  
takes a share in every public movement. He  
carries on business as a merchant with China and  
Japan, as well as with other countries. Amongst  
the wedding presents was a large number from  
H. H. the Rao of Kutch and his Durbar and  
the Durbar of other native States, as well as  
from hundreds of relations and friends, witness-  
ing the esteem and respect in which Mr.  
Currimbhoy Ebrahim is held among all  
classes of the community. These presents  
consisted of dresses of honour, shawls, "sallas,"  
valuable jewelry, etc.

## POLICE COURT.

Thursday, 20th November.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND  
(POLICE MAGISTRATE).

ALLEGED ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

About 7 a.m. on the 14th inst. a Chinaman  
engaged a sampan at Shaikwan to go to Sai  
Wan Ho, and on reaching the latter place he  
told the old boatwoman—besides him, if the  
only person on board—that he wanted her  
bangles. She replied that he could not have  
them, whereupon he said that he meant to take  
them. With a threat that if she made a noise  
in any way he would kill her, the man seized her  
arms and stripped the coveted bangles from the  
old woman's wrist. He went ashore at Sai  
Wan Ho, and his victim returned to Shaik-  
wan, where she made a report at the police  
station to Inspector Robertson. On the fol-  
lowing day, at Shaikwan, the robber was  
arrested, and in his possession was found a  
pawn ticket for the stolen bangles, which he  
had converted into cash. They were recovered  
in a pawn-shop at Yau-mat.

The case was remanded.

ALLEGED ATTACK WITH AN AXE.

Two Ping Chau fishermen were remanded till  
to-morrow (Saturday) at 10 a.m. on a charge of  
attacking and wounding another fisherman with  
an axe. The third man is at present in hospital  
with two severe wounds, one on the shoulder  
and another on the lower part of the back.

STEALING BRASS ROSENA-MOUNTINGS.

Nothing comes amiss to a Chinese thief; all  
is grief for his mill. On Wednesday night  
Mr. W. Fletcher, an inspector in the Sanitary  
Department, was writing in his house at 29,  
Morrison Hill Road, when he saw his coolie  
rush out in the greatest haste. He followed to  
see what was the matter, and instinctively  
joined in a chase to catch a Chinaman who was  
disappearing down the street. The man was  
eventually caught, and Mr. Fletcher then learnt  
that he had been detected whilst outlying the  
brass mountings from his (Mr. Fletcher's) residence.  
The coolie who saw him shortly to the com-  
plaintant's cooling, which explained the latter's  
unconscious exit from the house.

The defendant, who had two previous con-  
victions against his name, said he did not try to  
steal the brass; he was merely looking at it.  
His inspection earned for him a month's hard  
labour.

TRESPASSERS.

Two Indian camp followers who



## LATE TELEGRAMS.

NEWS VIA AMERICA.  
IRISH MEMBERS ACTIVE.

London, 20th October.

The Irish Nationalists were much in evidence at question time in the House of Commons today. They bombarded the Irish Secretary, Wyndham, with all kinds of queries, interruptions and contradictions of his statements about the imprisonment of Irish members. Wyndham's replies, though given in a conciliatory tone, evoked storms of derisive cries, mingled with hisses, and the speaker was kept busy suppressing demonstrations which threatened to develop into disorderliness.

William O'Brien moved the adjournment of the House in order to discuss questions arising from the case of former Police Sergeant Sullivan, now in America, who is alleged to have obtained the conviction of innocent persons through perjury.

The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, cordially joined the Irish in supporting their demand that the Government fix a day to discuss the state of Ireland, but he declined to make the Liberal opposition responsible for the demand, which, he said, was made by the constitutional representatives of Ireland and in regard to a purely Irish question.

Premier Balfour retorted that Sir Henry's doctrine seemed wholly separatist. He would not admit that the government of Ireland was a purely Irish question, and until the ambiguous attitude of the Liberal leader was cleared up he declined to say if the Government would grant a day for the discussion of the state of Ireland.

The galleries were crowded to-night in anticipation of a sensational debate on William O'Brien's motion.

In outlining the Sullivan matter O'Brien declared that Patrick Nolan, one of the Government's witnesses in a certain prosecution in Dublin and Sligo, although he swore at one trial that a letter purporting to have been written by Mr. Macarte, president of the United Revolutionary League, arranging for a murderous outrage, was in Sullivan's handwriting, yet afterwards avowed that he had been employed to shield Sullivan from justice by discrediting the evidence of other witnesses, and that Sullivan was guilty of forgery.

Describing the Sligo trial as an eye-witness, Mr. O'Brien declared that a more dishonest or revolting trial had never been held. He said the Irish members feared that Dublin Castle was trying to hush the Sullivan matter up, but that it was a case of greater gravity than that of Sergeant Sleidan, because the plot Sullivan had organised against the Irish League was of the same character as the plot forgeries against Parnell. Mr. O'Brien charged that the government had packed the jury to acquit Sullivan and had then spent an enormous sum to shelter him from justice.

"The greater the scandal in the Irish constituency," said the speaker, "the surer he is of being shielded and promoted."

The Attorney-General for Ireland, J. A. J. Atkinson, replying to O'Brien, charged that the facts of the case had been grossly misrepresented, and he taunted O'Brien with being too cowardly to bring the case open in the law courts. At this statement there were shouts of "Withdraw" from the Irish benches.

O'Brien demanded to know whether the remark of Atkinson was disorderly. The speaker of the House, Court-Gully, replied that he did not take the remark as calling O'Brien a coward, but as applying to the course he had taken. The Attorney-General then withdrew his expression and proceeded with the contention that he did not have the power to try a man a second time for a crime of which he had been acquitted. He scored O'Brien for bringing infamous charges against the Crown without proof.

Wyndham declared that O'Brien's charge had been completely disposed of and ridiculed the idea that the matter was one of urgent public importance. Mr. O'Brien said the present debate filled him with more despair than any he had ever before heard in the House, and reiterated the charge that the Government had packed the Sullivan jury with Protestants and Unionists.

O'Brien's motion for an adjournment of the House was rejected by 215 votes to 117.

Wyndham then explained that it was impossible to pass the Irish Land Purchase Bill this session, and said he hoped in the course of the next session to introduce a new bill for voluntary arrangements between the parties concerned. He moved the withdrawal of the land purchase bill, which was agreed to, and the House then adjourned.

Boston, 20th October.

A notable gathering of leaders of international reputation made remarkable the opening of the first convention of the United Irish League in this city to-day. John E. Redmond, member of Parliament, Michael Davitt, and John Dillon, members of Parliament, were for Ireland; Edward Blake, Irish member of Parliament; United States Senator Smith of New Jersey; Patrick Egan, former United States Minister to Chile; and Patrick Ford of the Irish World, were among the delegates.

The convention was opened at 11.45 by National President John Finerty. Acting Mayor Doyle welcomed the delegates to this city. Boston was chosen temporary chairman. Addressing the convention, Mr. Finerty said that an appeal to arms by the Irish people would be folly rather than patriotism, but that when the truth of the Irish question had become apparent to the world an adjustment of the difficulty would be possible.

Before the afternoon adjournment speeches were made by Mr. E. Curran of Boston and General James J. O'Brien of New York. The evening session was widely anticipated, especially during the speeches of John Dillon and Michael Davitt, and the resolutions which were introduced at the close of the session were adopted amid cheers.

Dillon, one of the Irish envoys, said that the League needed assistance from Ireland, because the people there were disarmed; because they were not allowed free speech, a free discussion in the Press, the liberty of public meeting, and lastly a trial by jury. "This," he said, "is tyranny. He recounted some of the experiences of John O'Donnell and William Redmond in trying to address meetings. "There are those who will tell you," he said, "that the true remedy is the revival of Irish industries, but I say there will never be a revival until the hand of the landlord is removed."

The platform and resolutions were then presented. They pledge the convention to unflinching allegiance in the cause of Ireland's independence; assert the right of the Irish race to carry on the war against England by means of honourable weapons; assert the belief that the leaders in Ireland are best fitted to direct and carry on this contest; demand the arrangement of England at the bar of public opinion through the dissemination of the facts of her rule; declare that the United Irish League is the only agency to England's rule in Ireland, and finally urge upon the members in this country to contribute liberally to the cause.

## THE YOKOHAMA FIRE.

The Nagasaki Press of the 13th inst writes—

There was a big fire in the former Settlement early on Sunday morning which virtually destroyed the comparatively new three-story godown, with basement, stone-faced and tiled roof, at No. 183, between the premises of Smith, Baker & Co. and Hutchinson & Co., together with its contents, consisting chiefly of silk cloth, waste cotton yarn, linen, and wine (reports the Japan Advertiser). A conservative estimate places the value of the contents at well over a million yen, which, we understand, is fully covered by insurance. Among the silk stock, 200 bales, had already been prepared for shipment yesterday morning. A considerable quantity of stuff was taken out of the building, and some of the silk is only water damaged, but after every allowance has been made for salvage, the proportion of loss cannot fail to be very heavy. The alarm was turned in at 2.10 on Sunday morning, but before either the Samsamachi brigade under Superintendent Morgin or the Police brigade could reach the scene, the flames were bursting from the roof and it was obvious that the building was doomed. The delay in the discovery of the outbreak is due to the substantial character of the godown, the walls and roof of which kept the fire from breaching out at the sides, whereas the contents, being composed of combustibles which burn quietly, nobly passing the spot—a quiet one at best after nightfall—would have been likely to notice anything during the early stages of the fire. Both brigades got to work with eight jets, one from the steamer and seven from the hydrants, and as they were luckily able to draw upon the Honmura Road 8-inch main, the supply of water was unusually good. After four hours of work the enormous godown was out of danger from any spread of the flames, but the skeleton of the godown, as it stands, exposes persons and property in the vicinity to a different kind of peril. The fire has burnt away all the uprights, leaving the bricks merely on top of one another, so that a strong wind might lead to the collapse of the ruins like a pack of cards. The outer walls, too, are in a state of ruin, and the third story, which was standing, and Mr. Morgin considers the circumstance a remarkable one. The cause of the fire is unknown, but in Mr. Morgin's opinion it originated somewhere on the second floor. The blaze attracted a large crowd of spectators, both native and foreign, and created a good deal of excitement.

## FRANCE AND SIAM.

The Paris *Dépêche Coloniale* of the 17th inst. publishes an interesting criticism by M. Etienne of the Franco-Siam Convention, from which it appears that M. Delcasse will meet with some serious opposition from the Colonial party when this convention comes up for ratification. M. Etienne, as indeed the entire Colonial party, had been partisans of a sort of forward policy in the vast region west of the Mekong, which, by implication, in the Anglo-French Convention of 1893, was a French sphere of influence and had been complacently coloured thus on all recent maps published here. Instead of following this policy, M. Delcasse has adopted another which M. Etienne describes as follows—

"It consists—given a treaty in which certain clauses have been constantly repeated, not by us, but by the other party—it consists in supporting these clauses purely and simply. It is the method adopted by surgeons who cut off a member as soon as it is diseased. The Siamese, armed, invaded the 25-kilometre strip utilised by the treaty of 1893 on the right bank of the Mekong. They will no longer violate this clause in the future. The clause is annulled. There will no longer be a neutral zone on the Mekong. All along the right bank of the river they will be on their own soil. They will no longer be forbidden to construct fortified posts there. Did the occupation of Chantaboon by our troops constitute a humiliation of which they complained? They will complain no longer. Chantaboon will be evacuated. In the Cambodian provinces of Battambang and Siem-reap the Siamese complained of not being able to construct fortifications or maintain regular troops. They will no longer be tempted to violate this clause. Battambang and Siem-reap will be theirs under their entire and definitive sovereignty without restriction or reserve. They grant us in exchange; it is impossible to call it a rectification of the frontier, for the frontier has never been traced, but a delimitation assigning to us a few marshes near the Great Lakes and the diminutive Laos kingdom of Bussak. An additional king among its tributaries, that is the clearest result of the advantages obtained, by our Republic."

M. Etienne then notes the fact that the new convention leaves entirely unsettled the question of the King of Luang Prabang, who is territory lying on either side of the Mekong, is neither Siamese nor French, although nominally under French protection. The new convention, in fact, aggravates the danger of this abnormal situation, for it declares that "the convention makes no change in traditional relations between the King of Siam and that portion of Luang Prabang situated on the right bank of the Mekong." As to the stipulation by which France obtains the right to be previously informed in case Siam desires to construct railways or canals or other works in the Siamese portions of the Mekong basin, the clause cited as proof of Siamese recognition of the Anglo-French Convention of 1893, M. Etienne considers the satisfaction thus accorded as purely platonic. There is no reason to suppose, according to him, that Siam intends to begin great public works in the Mekong basin; on the contrary, if she undertakes any such exploitation of her territory it will be in other parts of it with the help of capital that is not French. Thus, according to M. Etienne's interpretation of this clause of the convention, any country may immediately begin to open up the region in question without France's having any right to complain. This is evidently somewhat forcing the note, for neither England, nor Japan, nor Germany, nor any other Power, could seek to develop the Siamese portion of the Mekong basin without first obtaining the authorisation of the Siamese Government, and, inasmuch as commercial or economic activity in her own dominions would take place under the legal sanction of Siam as an independent State, it would be entirely correct to say that Siam herself had undertaken to develop this portion of her territory. But by the present convention no such enterprise is possible for her without first coming to an agreement with the French Government. So that, after all, for all such practical purposes as interest modern colonial Powers, the region in question remains virtually a French sphere of influence, and the president of the French Colonial party in the Chamber has obviously for his own reasons, here overstepped the mark and indulged in unjustifiable criticism.

## HOW TO FIGHT THE PLAGUE.

Dr. Josiah Oldfield contributes to the *Westminster Review* for October a very interesting paper concerning the success which attended the efforts of the Minister of one of the first-class native States in India in combating the pestilence which has beset the efforts of our ablest medical officers. In the first two visitations of the plague in this native State they lost 50,000 lives, but after the adoption of the measures which he describes they have had no recurrence of plague, and do not greatly fear its advent. The secret of the success was that the Minister took the people into his confidence. Instead of dragging them into a segregation camp, which they regard as almost worse than death, he showed them how they could escape the necessity for it. This is the way in which he did it—

We divided the city into wards and sub-wards, and divisional sub-wards, and put an inspector over each, and then we fired a big holiday and we provided lime-wash and chloride of lime, and perchloride of mercury, and other strong disinfectants of free charge, and on the fixed day every household was held responsible to turn out his house, wash it thoroughly, disinfect it, and lime-wash it throughout. It was all done in a very easy and quick manner, and had to be done in every house in his little district, it was that in every house in his little district it was being done. The officers of State, too, rode through the whole city, broad streets, slums, healthy parts, and plague-stricken areas alike, and it was made a great festival of cleansing! And then for the next eight days every room in every house had to be simultaneously fumigated for two hours from six to eight in the evening with burning sulphur and native *laba*. This, too, was provided gratis to the poor. In the streets every night at the same time fires were lighted at short intervals, and upon these the same fumigants were placed, so that for two hours every night for over a week the city was in a state of fumigation in such a way that all the people and all their clothes had to be turned out and exposed either to fresh air or antiseptic fumes. The inspection was done so thoroughly that over each ward the municipal houses were told off to see to the streets and houses, a dealer was appointed to each ward for house to house visitation, and a special magistrate appointed to each ward to enforce the fact that the State intended to carry out rigorously the rules laid down, and finally in each sub-district three of the best known and best respected men in that sub-district were appointed to spend their whole time in explaining to the inhabitants of their own ward the facts of the case and the reasons why they were being adopted. Then further we agreed that no plague case that was reported should be removed to the camp, but should be allowed to be treated at home, and we advised the remedies to be adopted and provided medicines and disinfectants free; but we decreed that every case that was detected and which had not been reported should be at once carried away to the camp. The cases that were treated at home were isolated in every house that had two rooms, and that it became the rarest thing to see a family of more than two persons together, or for cases to be unknown to the district medical officer. By these means we got a thoroughly good cleaning done at comparatively small cost, we got a fairly complete hold upon every case of plague, and more than all we had the goodwill of the people and their hearty co-operation.

## THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., gives to the Associated Press the following impressions of the scene caused by the Irish members in the House of Commons last month, particulars of which we reported in a recent issue.

"I have seen many strange and exciting scenes in the House of Commons," he says, "but that of Thursday (10th inst.) was the most strange and most exciting. It does not seem to me to be a symptom of, and due to, the present political condition. John O'Donnell, the chief character therein, is not the kind of man one would expect to see figure in such a scene. Of all the points of that terrible scene—for it was terrible—the most remarkable was the absolute helplessness, the cowed inaction of the Unionist majority, as divided and harassed by the sense of the irretrievable doom of their position, the leaders that they cannot conceal their depression, and are impotent by panic, and there was the other reason that the spectre of Ireland which was supposed to be laid aside had risen again more menacing than ever, and finally there was perhaps some of shame at the feeling that this man, who was calling for the right to be heard in the House of Commons, had been gagged in Ireland by systematic persecution. This perhaps is the most striking feature of the scene, less, and shamed at the same time, the signs of some great coming change. It is impossible to foretell what it will be, but for a good reason Irishmen hope it may take the shape of a startling, gigantic surrender. One of the most important portents is the eagerness of nine out of ten of the landlords who are wealthy with estates in England, and are therefore independent of Irish agitation, and because they are, they are the first and foremost to surrender. Every thinking man, whether landlord or tenant, believes that two or three years' purchase and a small grant from the Imperial Exchequer are all now standing between Ireland and a final settlement of the land question, and the re-conquest of the land by the Celtic from the English garrison. Among those who think that a gigantic surrender is inevitable at an early day, I have reason to believe, the Irish Chief Secretary, Mr. Wyndham himself. He urged the necessity, and to consent to a conference, even going as far as to suggest that the Government should put permanent pressure on them. He has already announced that there would be a bigger Land Bill next year, and I have heard he has said privately that coercion might be over in case of certain events, whereby I understood that he meant if the landlords and tenants agree on a common basis of settlement. In the meantime pressure on the Government is coming from various quarters. It is doubtful if the Government can carry the Education Bill without violent closure, which may lead to scenes inside the House by the English Nonconformists, very like those caused by O'Donnell, so vehement is party passion, and outside it may produce outbreaks in England, also on the Irish pattern. The attempt to force the Irish members into the Ministerial lobby on the Education Bill on the first night of the Session, when Mr. Balfour, the first Irishman to give her a day to voice her wrongs, failed. To sum up, the Irish members feel that they have scored. Nobody has a good word to say for the maladroitness of Mr. Balfour. The Government is threatened from many quarters, and is divided, and, I believe, doomed, while Ireland has once more rushed into the foremost place in the great drama of British politics."

## LONDON'S TUBE RAILWAYS.

THE MORGAN-YERKES RIVALRY.

The following telegram appears in American papers:—  
London, October 21st.—A dramatic development in the fight for the control of London's tube railways occurred to-day, when it transpired that Speyer Brothers, who are financing Charles Yerkes's plan, had bought control of a big company hitherto allied with the Morgan scheme of transportation, thereby not only reducing the scope of the Morgan project, but by many miles, but actually threatening it with legal obliteration. The latest move in this Morgan-Yerkes rivalry was announced at to-day's session of the House of Commons "Tube" committee. Sir Edward Clark, as counsel for the London United Electric Railways, withdrew the bill providing for the construction of the road covering the district westward, between Hammersmith and Piccadilly, and southward, between Clapham and the city. The Morgans had originally intended to cover these points, as the London United already had certain powers from the amalgamation effected a year ago, and the Morgan project had passed through Parliament under the title of the "London United and Piccadilly and City Railways" Bill. Balfour expressed surprise in behalf of the Morgan interests at Sir Edward Clark's announcement, which left him scarcely half the length of the road over which he had been arguing for nearly a year, and requested time to consult his principals. Amid a sensation the committee adjourned. Mr. Browne then announced that the Morgans were ready to go on with such roads as they had left, namely, between Piccadilly and the city, and they would take the earliest opportunity to introduce a new bill asking for the powers which they had so unexpectedly been deprived of the detection of the London United. Counsel representing the Yerkes interest demanded that Piccadilly and City Road also be withdrawn, as it had no legal status, having been presented in Parliament as part of the London United scheme, which since this morning was non-existent—in other words, declaring that the Morgans now and no legalised tube project at all. Counsel for the Morgans demanded a verdict on this point from the whole House of Commons, saying the committee was not entitled to deal with the new state of affairs. The chairman, Sir Lewis Duff, after a long consultation with the members of the committee, said he would have to report the circumstances to the House authorities and postpone his decision until Thursday.

It is learned that a curious chapter of misunderstandings led up to what Yerkes terms his coup. The promoters of the London United said that though they were willing to pool their interests with the Morgans, they believed they were better fitted to control the traffic management of an English line than the American firm Sir Clinton Dawkins, a partner in the house of J. P. Morgan & Co., through whom the negotiations were conducted, refused to agree to this, and the United official then demanded control of the line, which was also denied. Sir Clinton then went to the United States, and it is estimated that the promoters were indignant at what they considered to be their ill-treatment and called Mr. Yerkes, offering him the road. Mr. Yerkes thereupon called them to go to the Speyers, and shortly after Mr. Yerkes's return the Speyers bought up the road, thus blocking the Morgan scheme. "J. P. Morgan has not his second defeat in this country within a month," says the *Star*. "The first was the subsidy, the second was the snatching of his great London tube scheme." London, October 21st.—The fight for the control of London's "tube" railways has caused a very unusual amount of comment and discussion in the London newspapers this morning. On the whole satisfaction seems to be felt at the discomfort of the Morgan group, whose expenses in pushing their bill through Parliament are estimated to approach £500,000. The *Daily News* says: "Under the new conditions the more modest schemes of the British promoters have better chances of success." On all sides the necessity is urged of some central advisory authority to deal with the transit needs of London instead of the present chaotic procedure.

## ALLEGED ATTEMPT ON THE JAPANESE EMPEROR.

The *Kobe Herald* of the 12th inst. writes:—  
We are in receipt of advice that a very serious attempt was made on the life of the Japanese Emperor on the 10th inst. The attempt was made by a man named Hiroshi, who had been arrested on the 10th inst. and was being conveyed by his Imperial Majesty's train from Maiko to Chifu on Sunday last. A train despatch of the 10th states that something serious happened at or near Otake station just before the Imperial train was due. A number of police inspectors hurried to the station, owing, it is stated, to the receipt of a letter at the station reporting that some hostile plot was being hatched to do damage to the Imperial train. The authorities, the despatch adds, are keeping the affair very secret. We learn on good authority that some explosive was found on the line near Otake station by the police authorities. Subsequently an engine was sent over the line to test the safety of the track. Happily everything proved to be in order and the Imperial train proceeded on its way to safety. Otake is the seventh station on the line from Hiroshima, and is situated between Kobe and Yokohama. It is to be hoped that the men responsible for this attempt to perpetrate a diabolical piece of work will be discovered.

## JAPANESE BOY'S ROMANTIC CAREER.

A somewhat romantic story is told by the *Asahi* of Osaka. There once lived in Osaka a poor man, who died ten years ago. He had three daughters and a son, and as his means were not sufficient to support his wife and family he gave all his children away with the exception of the youngest girl, ten years of age. At nine years of age the only son was bestowed on a wandering dancer, and some five years ago the boy proceeded to Europe in company with his master. While performing in Rome the boy was seriously injured and unable to follow his profession, but fortunately he was not to be left in the streets, as it were, through his misfortune. A gentleman residing in Rome took a liking to the lad and purchased him for a considerable sum from his adopted father. The boy was then sent to an elementary school, and is at present a high-school scholar, happy and well cared for. Naturally, his thoughts are turned towards the land of his birth and to his kindred. He knew his parents had lived in Osaka, and he wrote to the South Ward Office asking for information of his people and giving particulars of his life. He was then put into the hands of the police, with the result that an aunt was discovered, and on the 4th inst. an answer was sent to Rome. The youngest daughter of the old man, sister to the lad who was taken to Rome, is now married and lives in Osaka.

## CHRISTMAS &amp; NEW YEAR CARDS

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HONGKONG AND CHINA.

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KODAKS, FILMS AND ACCESSORIES.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

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WORK FOR AMATEURS, AND WE HAVE LARGER AND BETTER FACILITIES  
FOR DEVELOPING AND PRINTING THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE COLONY

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Hongkong, 15th November, 1902.

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COMPRADORE ORDERS,  
Engraved and Printed by European Artist

## WATER RETURN.

LEVEL AND STORAGE OF WATER IN RESER-

VOIRS ON THE 1st NOVEMBER.

Level.	1901.	1902.
Below overflow. Below overflow.		
Tytam .....	20 ft. 4 in. 4 ft. 11 in.	
Pokfulam .....	12 ft. 8 in. 11 ft. 5 in.	
Wongwicheong .....	31 ft. 10 in. 45 ft. 0 in.	
STORAGE GALLONS.		
Tytam .....	234,140,000	312,610,000
Pokfulam .....	38,740,000	41,350,000
Wongwicheong .....	3,257,000	
Total .....	276,137,000	353,960,000

## CONSUMPTION OF WATER IN THE CITY OF

VICTORIA AND HILL DISTRICT DURING

THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER.

1901. 1902.

Consumption .....

Estimated population .....

Consumption per head per day .....

Consumption per head per day .....

Consumption per head per day .....

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## OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LD.

FROM	OUTWARDS	DUK
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 3rd December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 15th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	On 31st December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 8th January.

FOR	HOMEWARDS	TO SAIL
LONDON	"AMEMNON"	On 25th November.
AMSTERDAM and LONDON	"TANTALUS"	On 8th December.
(Taking Cargo at London Rates)	"ALCINOUS"	On 20th December.
LONDON	"ULYSSES"	On 23rd December.
LONDON	"PELEUS"	On 8th January.
LONDON	"ANTENOR"	On 29th January.
LIVERPOOL	"TYDEUS"	On 20th January.

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**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
AGENTS.

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FROM	OUTWARDS	DUK
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOYUNE"	On 27th November.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"OOPACK"	On 15th December.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"NINGCHOW"	On 25th December.

FOR	HOMEWARDS	TO SAIL
MARSEILLES, HAVRE, LON-	"TEENKA"	On 20th December.
DON and ANTWERP		

## TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and	"MOYUNE"	On 29th November.
all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via	"NINGCHOW"	On 27th December.
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Hongkong, 20th November, 1902.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 21st November.
SHANGHAI	"WUHU"	On 22nd November.
SHANGHAI	"WUHSUNG"	On 24th November.
SHANGHAI	"SHANSHI"	On 26th November.
AMOI and MANILA	"SUNGKIANG"	On 28th November.
SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	On 29th November.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"CHINGTU"	On 4th December.
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN,		
CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS-		
BANE, SYDNEY and MEL-		
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The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried. Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports. Loading at Quarry Bay. See special Advertisement.

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AGENTS.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1902.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVING
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW	"DAIFIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 23rd
TAMSUI, VIA SWATOW	"T. OGATA"	November.
AND AMOI	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 30th
AND AMOI	"T. W. GROVES"	November.
POOCHOW, VIA SWATOW	"ANPING MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 3rd
AND AMOI	"I. GOTO"	December.

The Co.'s new Steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa, and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for first-class passengers, and a duly qualified doctor is carried. All Steamers carry the Imperial Japanese Mail, subject to periodical inspection by the Government Marine Surveyors, and are registered the highest class at Lloyd's. Steamers will go alongside the Co.'s Pontoon at the Customs' water-front premises at Tsimshui to land all passengers and cargo.

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STEAMSHIP	TONS	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	A. Fraser	Manila Direct.	26th Nov., at Noon.
RUBI	2540	W. Lawson	do.	3rd Dec., at Noon.
DIAMANT	1980	R. Rodger		
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty		

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GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1902.

## THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

## THE Steamship

"MASSILIA." Captain G. W. Lockhart, R.M.S., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this office on SATURDAY, the 22nd November, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports.

Silk and Valuable, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay with transshipment.

Parcels will be received at this office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's bills of lading.

For further particulars, apply to  
E. A. HEWITT,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, 12th November, 1902.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

(ORIENTAL S.S. CO.)

## REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG AND MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

THE Company's well-known Steamship

"ROSETTA MARU."

3,876 Tons, Captain N. Tate, will be despatched for MANILA TO-MORROW, the 22nd inst., at Noon.

To be followed by "BOHILLA MARU" on or about the 26th inst.

Magnificent Accommodation Comfortable Cabins. Excellent Table. Unrivalled Speed. Electric Light. Doctor and Stewards carried. For Freight or Passage, apply to  
THE MITSUBISHI KAISHA,  
Agents.  
Princes' Buildings, 100, House Street.  
Hongkong, 17th November, 1902.

## NORDBEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

## NOTICE.

## STEAM FOR SANDAKAN.

Calling at KUDAT.  
THE Company's Steamship

## "SANDAKAN"

Captain Schmitt, will be ready to load for the above port on the 14th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
MELCHERS & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1902.

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

## NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, PORTS OF BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE.

ON MONDAY, the 1st December, 1902, at 1 p.m., the Company's Steamship

"SYDNEY," Captain Negro, with Mail Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via BOMBAY.

This Steamer connects at COLON with the s.s. *Polynesien*, which vessel takes on her Passengers and Mail, leaving that port on the 13th December, direct to Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe. Shipping Orders will be granted till Noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 30th November. (Parcels are not to be sent on board, they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and Value of Packages are required. For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1902.

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## HONGKONG TO SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE VIA USUAL AUSTRALIAN PORTS OF CALL.

AVERAGE LENGTH OF VOYAGE TO SYDNEY, 20 DAYS.  
Saloon Passengers carried at SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES, particulars of which can be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

## NEXT SAILINGS.

"CHANGSHA" leaves on 5th December.  
"CHINGTU" " " 29th December.  
"TAIYUAN" " " 20th January.  
"TSINAN" " " 14th February.

Superior accommodation and Electric Light throughout. Fitted with Refrigerators which ensure a fresh supply of Ice and Provisions during the entire voyage. Duly qualified European Surgeons carried.

## BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE

AGENTS  
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1902.

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR GENOA, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

## THE Steamship

"BENMOHR,"

Captain Wallace, will be despatched as above on or about the 15th December.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th November, 1902.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Undersigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in South America, in connection with the CHINA STRAITS NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailings from CALCUTTA for CAPT. PORTS every fortnight.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents for China and Japan.  
Hankow, 4th August, 1897.

## NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.

NEITHER the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour—

DAYLIGHT, British 4-m. barque, James Reade.  
—Standard Oil Co.  
MANUEL LLAGUNA, American ship, Nichols.  
—Standard Oil Co.

## NOW ON SALE.

## THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, COREA, INDOCHINA, SIAM, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, MALAY STATES, NETHERLANDS INDIA, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO, &amp;c., WITH WHICH ARE INCORPORATED THE CHINA DIRECTORY AND THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST FOR 1902.

THE FORTHRIGHT ANNUAL ISSUE.

The DIRECTORY covers the whole of the lands and cities of the Far East, from Netherland India to Siberia, in which Europeans reside. Not only is the Directory as full and complete in each case as it can be made, but each Colony, Port, or Settlement is prefaced by a DESCRIPTION, minutely revised each year, most of which will serve as accurate Citations for the TOURIST, giving every detail in connection with the place, their History, Topography, &c., &c.

The Information in these Descriptions, consisting of a hundred interesting articles, packed with facts concisely set out, and containing statistics of the TRADE of each Country and Port, would alone suffice to fill a large volume.

THE CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY, although printed in smaller type than formerly, and condensed in every possible manner, can take every year more pages.

Royal Octavo—Complete with Fourteen Maps and Plans, pp. 1,574, \$9.00. Directory only, pp. 1,172, \$5.00.

THE CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY, although printed in smaller type than formerly, and condensed in every possible manner, can take every year more pages.

Royal Octavo—Complete with Fourteen Maps and Plans, pp. 1,574, \$9.00. Directory only, pp. 1,172, \$5.00.

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Royal Octavo—Complete with Fourteen Maps and Plans, pp. 1,574, \$9.00. Directory only, pp. 1,172, \$5.00.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES FROM NEW YORK.

## THE H.A.L. Steamship

"ADRIA,"  
Captain Schmitt, having arrived from the above port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon, To-day, the 18th inst.

Any Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 25th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,  
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1902.

## STEAMSHIP "INDUS."

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, and Havre ex s.s. *Medoc*, from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Ville de Dunkerque*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 9 a.m., To-day, 18th inst., requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 24th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges at the Godowns, and they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on Monday, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.  
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1902.

## CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

## CONSIGNEES' per Company's Steamer

"TEENKA" are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned, in both cases it will be at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 20th inst.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. Goods undelivered after the 27th inst. will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods must be left in the Godowns where they will be examined at 11 a.m. on the 27th inst.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th November, 1902.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT SAID, COLOMBO AND SINGAPORE.  
THE Company's Steamship

"KAWACHI MARU,"  
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of general Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day, 19th inst.

Goods not cleared by the 26th instant will be subject to rent.

All ship-damaged packages must be left in the Godowns and notice of same sent to this Office before the 25th inst., or claims in connection therewith will not be recognised.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
Hongkong, 19th November, 1902.

## BUDWEISER BEER.

EXTRA PALE LAGER in CLEAR BOTTLES, OF UNIVERSAL POPULARITY.

ANHEUSER BUSCH BREWING ASSOCIATION, ST. LOUIS.

LEADS IN QUANTITY AND IN QUALITY.

This Beer is brewed of best Saazer Hops and finest Barley Malt only, and warranted not to contain Chemicals in any form.

The Beer is sterilised after being bottled, and full mature age insures its fine condition in any climate. Beautifully bright, seductively sparkling, and perfectly pure.

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,  
Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1902.

## OREGON LUMBER.

THE Undersigned, being closely connected with the leading MILLS at PORTLAND and PUGET SOUND, are always prepared to book orders for any specifications at LOWEST RATES.

SIEMSEN & CO.  
Hongkong, 14th February, 1901.

DAVID CORSAE & SONS  
MERCHANT NAVY, BUILT LONG FLAK, RELIANCE CROWN, TARPULING, ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO.,  
Sole Agents.

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Sole Agents.

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MERCHANT NAVY, BUILT LONG FLAK, RELIANCE CROWN, TARPULING, ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO.,  
Sole Agents.

## M. H. CHADWICK K&amp;W

## DENTAL SURGEON,

No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
Office Hours—9 A.M. to 5 P.M.  
Hongkong, 18th March, 1902.

## HONG OHONG &amp; CO.,

TAILORS, DRAPERS AND OUTFITTERS.

ESTABLISHED IN HONGKONG FOR OVER 30 YEARS.

Clothing made to fit to perfection. Silk Goods of all kinds. Chinese Grass Cloth and Embroidery.

Address—Nos. 60 and 62, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (South side)  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1902.

## JUST PUBLISHED.

## TALES OF HONGKONG

BY  
"DOLLY."

Price ... .. \$1  
Hongkong, 20th November, 1902.

## SIEN TING.

SURGEON DENTIST,  
No. 10, D'AGUILAN STREET.  
TERMS VERY MODERATE.  
Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1902.

## CHEONG SHING

GENERAL EXPORTERS.

DEALERS IN JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, PRECIOUS STONES, SILKS, IVORY WARES, EMBROIDERY, AND CHINESE CURIOS.

Wholesale and Retail. Prices very moderate. No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Opposite Messrs. C. J. GAUPP & Co.).  
Hongkong, 2nd June, 1902.

A NEW MAGAZINE (To be Published Quarterly).  
"THE EAST OF ASIA."

## JUST ISSUED.

CONTAINING Articles of Special Interest, Profusely Illustrated, descriptive of the People, Customs, &c., of the Far East.

Price ... .. \$1.50.  
At Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, LD.,  
Hongkong, 10th March, 1902.

## COLD STORAGE

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of Cold Storage available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

W. M. PARLANE, Manager.  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901.

## H. F. CARMICHAEL

CONSULTING ENGINEER, SURVEYOR AND CONTRACTOR, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

TELEGRAMS: "CARMICHAEL," HONGKONG.  
A B C Code, 4th Edition  
A 1 Code.  
Lieber's Standard Code.  
TELEPHONE NO. 332.  
Hongkong, 21st June, 1901.

## ASK FOR CORONATION CUP.

A most delightful beverage just produced by a well-known firm in Manchester.

VI-KOLA.  
A draught of this stimulating refresher brings on quickly a sense of vitality and buoyancy that makes life worth living.

STONE GINGER BEER.  
A Colours of Beverage



